SENATE, No. 3296

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

218th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JANUARY 15, 2019

Sponsored by: Senator LINDA R. GREENSTEIN District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

SYNOPSIS

The "Green Building and Infrastructure Tax Credit Act"; provides tax credits for certain green buildings and wood utility poles.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



AN ACT providing certain tax credits for the meeting of green building and infrastructure standards, and supplementing Title 52 of the Revised Statutes.

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BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

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1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Green Building and Infrastructure Tax Credit Act."

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2. As used in this act:

"Allowable costs" means amounts properly chargeable to capital account other than for purchase of land or any remediation costs, which are: paid or incurred for construction or rehabilitation; commissioning costs; interest paid during the construction or rehabilitation period; legal, architectural, engineering, and other professional fees allocable to construction or rehabilitation; closing costs for construction or mortgage loans; recording taxes and filing fees incurred with respect to construction or rehabilitation; site costs, such as temporary electrical wiring, scaffolding, demolition costs, and fencing and security facilities; and costs of carpeting, partitions, walls and wall coverings, ceilings, lighting, plumbing, electrical wiring, and ventilation; provided that such costs shall not include the cost of telephone systems and computers other than electrical wiring costs and shall not include the cost of fuel cells or photovoltaic modules including installation. Allowable costs shall not exceed \$280 per square foot of interior space, for both commercial and residential space, except that the Department of Community Affairs may raise the maximum allowable costs by up to 10% on each of up to two occasions in the seven-year period next following the effective date of this act.

"Carpet and Rug Institute Green Label Indoor Air Quality Test Program" means the testing program developed by the Carpet and Rug Institute, as recognized by the Department of Environmental Protection, to aid in the selection of carpet, adhesives, and cushion materials that minimize adverse impacts to indoor air quality.

"Energy Star" means the voluntary labeling program administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy designed to identify and promote energy-efficient products, equipment, and buildings.

"Forest Stewardship Council" means the international nonprofit organization founded in 1993 to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

"Green building" means a building meeting the standards prescribed and adopted pursuant to section 7 of this act.

"Impervious surface" means a surface that has been compacted or covered with a layer of material so that it is highly resistant to infiltration by water.

"Improvement" means any constructed element which becomes part of, is placed upon, or is affixed to real estate.

"LEED Green Building Rating System" means the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design green building rating system developed by the United States Green Building Council.

"LEED for Homes Rating System" means the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design green building rating system for residential buildings developed by the United States Green Building Council.

"Old growth timber" means timber of a forest from the late successional stage of forest development, as defined by the Department of Environmental Protection.

"Site improvement" means any construction work on, or improvement in connection with, a development limited to streets, roads, parking facilities, sidewalks, drainage structures, and utilities.

"Stormwater management measures" means structural and nonstructural control of stormwater runoff and nonpoint pollution.

"Tax year" means the accounting or privilege period of the relevant business entity.

"Tropical hardwood" means any hardwood scientifically classified as an angiosperm which grows in a tropical moist forest, as determined by the Department of Environmental Protection.

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- 3. a. A taxpayer shall be granted a credit for allowable costs paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with a green building, to be computed as provided in this section, against any tax imposed under the "Corporation Business Tax Act (1945)," pursuant to P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-1 et seq.), the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," pursuant to N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq., the tax sewerage and water corporations pursuant P.L.1940, c.5 (C.54:30A-49 et seq.), the tax on marine insurance companies pursuant to R.S.54:16-1 et seq., and the general tax on insurers pursuant to P.L.1945, c.132 (C.54:18A-1 et seq.). The amount of the credit granted under this section against the taxes imposed, pursuant to P.L.1945, c.162, N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq., P.L.1940, c.5, R.S.54:16-1 et seq., and P.L.1945, c.132, for each tax year shall not, in combination with any other credits applied, exceed 50 percent of the tax liability otherwise due and shall not reduce the tax liability to an amount less than the statutory minimum, if applicable. The credit shall be an amount equal to the sum of the following, provided, however, that the amount of the credit shall not exceed the amount set forth in the credit reservation certificate obtained pursuant to section 4 of this act:
 - (1) 4.0% of allowable costs; and

(2) (a) 0.5% of allowable costs, attributable to buildings but not to other site improvements, qualifying as Certified status under the LEED Green Building Rating System or the LEED for Homes Rating System, a one Globe rating under the Green Globes Program adopted by the Green Building Initiative, or a comparable rating according to a nationally recognized, accepted, and appropriate sustainable development rating system as designated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to section 7 of this act;

- (b) 1.0% of allowable costs, attributable to buildings but not to other site improvements, qualifying as Silver status under the appropriate LEED Green Building Rating System, a two Globe status under the Green Globes Program adopted by the Green Building Initiative, or a comparable rating according to a nationally recognized, accepted, and appropriate sustainable development rating system as designated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to section 7 of this act;
- (c) 1.5% of allowable costs, attributable to buildings but not to other site improvements, qualifying as Gold status under the appropriate LEED Green Building Rating System, a three Globe status under the Green Globes Program adopted by the Green Building Initiative, or a comparable rating according to a nationally recognized, accepted, and appropriate sustainable development rating system as designated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to section 7 of this act; or
- (d) 2.0% of allowable costs, attributable to buildings but not to other site improvements, qualifying as Platinum status under the appropriate LEED Green Building Rating System, a four Globe status under the Green Globes Program adopted by the Green Building Initiative, or a comparable rating according to a nationally recognized, accepted, and appropriate sustainable development rating system as designated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to section 7 of this act.
- b. The Department of Community Affairs, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury shall jointly adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), such rules and regulations as may be necessary to implement this act. These rules and regulations shall be designed to encourage the implementation of green building principles and maintain high but commercially reasonable standards for obtaining tax credits under this act. The rules and regulations shall establish a reasonable time for submission of applications and shall establish a method of allocating credit reservation certificates pursuant to section 4 of this act among eligible applicants, which shall generally be on a first-come, first-served basis.
- c. On or before six years after the effective date of this act, the Commissioner of Community Affairs, in consultation with the

1 Commissioner of Environmental Protection and the Director of the 2 Division of Taxation, shall prepare and submit a written report 3 regarding the number of certificates and taxpayers applying the credit provided for under this act, the amount of the credits granted, 4 5 the geographical distribution of the credits granted, and any other information that the Department of Community Affairs, the 6 7 Department of Environmental Protection, or the Division of 8 Taxation may deem useful or appropriate. An initial draft of the 9 report shall be so issued within the first four years following the 10 effective date of this act. The report shall be submitted to the 11 Governor and, pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-

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4. a. To be eligible for a tax credit pursuant to section 3 of this act, a taxpayer shall submit an application, in writing, to the Department of Community Affairs for a credit reservation certificate. The Department of Community Affairs shall issue a credit reservation certificate if the taxpayer has made a showing that the taxpayer is likely, within a reasonable time, to place in service the building for which a credit is sought, and that the building would qualify for the allowance of a credit pursuant to section 3 of this act. The certificate shall state (1) the earliest tax year for which the credit may be applied, (2) the maximum amount of the total credit allowed and the maximum amount of credit allowed in any single tax year, (3) an expiration date, and (4) such other information as the Department of Community Affairs may prescribe. The certificate shall apply only to the building placed in service by the specified expiration date. The expiration date may be extended at the discretion of the Commissioner of Community Affairs in order to avoid undue hardship.

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b. The Department of Community Affairs shall not issue a credit reservation certificate pursuant to subsection a. of this section for any building that received the required building permit prior to the effective date of this act.

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5. a. For the first year for which a taxpayer intends to apply a credit under this act, the taxpayer shall obtain an eligibility certificate from the Department of Community Affairs. The Department of Community Affairs shall issue an eligibility certificate to a taxpayer if the taxpayer has provided:

41 (1) a certification from an architect or professional engineer, 42 licensed to practice in New Jersey, that the building with respect to

which the credit is applied meets either:

(a) the green building standards prescribed and adopted pursuant to section 7 of this act;

(b) the criteria required for Certified, Silver, Gold, or Platinum status under the LEED Green Building Rating System or LEED for Homes Rating System;

- (c) the criteria required for one, two, three, or four Globes status under the Green Globes Program adopted by the Green Building Initiative; or
 - (d) a comparable rating according to a nationally recognized, accepted, and appropriate sustainable development rating system as designated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs;
 - (2) a credit reservation certificate issued pursuant to section 4 of this act;
 - (3) a certificate of occupancy, for the building or buildings that is the subject of the credit;
 - (4) a statement that the building or buildings shall remain in service during the first year; and
 - (5) any other information the Department of Community Affairs deems necessary to properly effectuate the intent of this act.

The eligibility certificate shall include sufficient information to identify each building, the amount of the credit for which the taxpayer is eligible and any other information that the Department of Community Affairs may prescribe. Upon certification by the Commissioner of Community Affairs, the commissioner shall transmit a copy of the eligibility certificate to the taxpayer and the Director of the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury.

The Department of Community Affairs shall not issue an eligibility certificate pursuant to this section to a taxpayer for any building that received the required building permit prior to the effective date of this act.

b. If the Department of Community Affairs has reason to believe that an architect or professional engineer, in making any certification under this section, engaged in professional misconduct, the department shall so inform the New Jersey State Board of Architects, or the State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, as appropriate, in the Division of Consumer Affairs of the Department of Law and Public Safety.

- 6. a. When filing a return that includes a claim for a credit pursuant to section 3 of this act, the taxpayer shall include a copy of the eligibility certificate issued pursuant to section 5 of this act. For each taxpayer who meets the criteria established for a credit under this act, the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury shall allow a credit, provided that the credits, in the aggregate, shall not exceed \$20 million for the first fiscal year of tax credit availability and, in each of the subsequent six fiscal years, shall not exceed \$50 million; provided further that any unused allocable amounts shall roll over to subsequent fiscal years. After the seventh fiscal year of tax credit availability no credit shall be available.
- b. For any tax year, a taxpayer may apply no more than 20% of the total amount allowed under section 3 of this act. The amount of tax credit otherwise allowed under section 3 of this act, which

cannot be applied during a tax year, may be carried over, if necessary, to the 15 tax years following a credit's first eligible tax year.

- c. If a credit is granted to a building owner under this act with respect to property, and the property, or an interest therein, is sold, the credit for the period after the sale which would have been allowed under this act to the prior owner had the property not been sold shall be allowed to the successor owner if that right is specified in the deed transferring the property and the Department of Community Affairs and the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury are notified of the transaction and intended distribution of the credit. If the credit is not transferred pursuant to this subsection, then the remaining credit shall remain with the prior building owner.
- d. The amount of credit granted under this act to a New Jersey S corporation or an entity classified as a partnership for federal tax purposes shall be passed through to the partners, members, shareholders, or owners respectively, either in proportion to their ownership interest in the equity or as the partners, members, shareholders, or owners mutually agree as provided in an executed document detailing the alternate distribution method. The entity shall notify the Department of Community Affairs and the Division of Taxation of the relevant ownership interests and the intended distribution method in the taxpayer's application for the tax credit.
- e. (1) Each taxpayer shall, for any tax year for which a credit is claimed pursuant to section 3 of this act, maintain records of such information as the Department of Community Affairs and the Division of Taxation shall determine, and report that information to the Department of Community Affairs and the Division of Taxation in the form and at the time that the two agencies shall determine.
- (2) Each taxpayer shall, for any tax year for which a credit is claimed pursuant to section 8 of this act, maintain records of such information as the Division of Taxation shall determine, and report that information to the Division of Taxation in the form and at the time that the division shall determine.

- 7. a. For the purposes of this act, a building shall be considered a green building if it meets the standards prescribed and adopted pursuant to subsection b. of this section, provided that, with respect to residential and tenant space, compliance with standards set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (5) and (8) of subsection b. of this section shall not be required if the taxpayer does not incur or pay the cost of the equipment, appliances, fixtures, materials, finishes, furnishings or other items relevant to compliance with the standard.
- b. Within one year after the effective date of this act, the Department of Community Affairs, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, shall adopt, pursuant to

the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), standards for the purposes of this act, and shall review and update those standards at least every two years from the date on which they are adopted, with respect to:

- (1) Energy Efficiency. The standards shall require, at a minimum, that: (a) single family homes comply with the energy standards of the New Jersey Energy Star Homes program, or, if that program is not in effect at the time of application, the United States Environmental Protection Agency Energy Star Homes program; (b) energy use in all other buildings shall not exceed 65% of the energy use permitted by the relevant New Jersey energy code; (c) equipment and appliances, for which Energy Star standards exist, including but not limited to refrigerators, dishwashers and washing machines, shall meet those Energy Star standards; and (d) no less than 40% of high-use lighting fixtures shall meet Energy Star standards;
- (2) Building Materials. The standards shall, at a minimum, specify requirements regarding minimum percentages of recycled content and renewable source material and maximum levels of toxicity and volatile organic compounds. Standards shall be developed for building materials, finishes, and furnishings, including but not limited to: concrete and concrete masonry units; millwork substrates; insulation; ceramic, ceramic glass and cementitious tiles; ceiling tiles and panels; flooring and carpet; paints, coatings, sealants, and adhesives; and furniture. The development of the standards shall be informed by the LEED Green Building Rating System, the LEED for Homes Rating System, and the Green Globes Program adopted by the Green Building Initiative;
 - (3) Wood Use. The standards shall require, at a minimum, that old growth timber and tropical hardwood, except recycled wood and tropical hardwood certified in accordance with the protocol of the Forest Stewardship Council, shall not be used;
 - (4) Heat Island Reduction. The standards shall require, at a minimum, that: (a) at least 50%, by square footage, of non-roof impervious surfaces, including driveways, parking areas, walkways and plazas, be light-colored or covered with specified coatings that improve reflectance; and (b) roofs shall be composed of Energy Star labeled roof products, except if solar panels or roof gardens are installed;
 - (5) Water Efficiency. The standards shall require, at a minimum, that: (a) each showerhead shall not exceed 2.0 gallons per minute; (b) each faucet shall not exceed 1.0 gallons per minute; (c) toilet flush volume shall not exceed 1.6 gallons; and (d) for commercial buildings, the drift rate of any cooling tower shall not exceed 1%;
- 47 (6) Heating and Cooling. The standards shall require, at a minimum, that central air conditioning refrigerant charge and air

1 flow shall be documented to be within 10% of manufacturer recommendations;

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- (7) Durability. The standards shall require, at a minimum, that:
 (a) roofs shall have a warranty of no less than 40 years; (b) insulated windows shall have a warranty of no less than 10 years;
 (c) overhangs shall include at least 80% of full attic/roof-slope insulation R-value; and (d) head casing flashing shall be installed for all windows and exterior doors;
- 9 (8) Indoor Air Quality. The standards shall require, at a 10 minimum, that: (a) interior paints shall contain no more than 100 11 grams per liter of volatile organic compounds; (b) sealants and 12 adhesives used for interior applications shall contain no more than 13 250 grams per liter of volatile organic compounds; (c) carpets, 14 carpet cushions, and any necessary adhesives shall meet the 15 standards set forth in the Carpet and Rug Institute Green Label 16 Indoor Air Quality Test Program; (d) carpets shall not be installed 17 in basements, bathrooms, kitchens, or within a four foot radius of 18 the center of any doorway which leads outdoors; (e) only direct-19 vent, closed-combustion, or power vented space heating and water 20 heating equipment shall be used, and vent-free space heating or 21 water heating equipment shall not be used; (f) any wood stoves 22 shall have ducted combustion air; (g) carbon monoxide detectors 23 shall be installed consistent with the United States Consumer 24 Product Safety Commission recommendations, and with at least one 25 detector per 500 square feet of interior space; (h) enclosed parking 26 shall be completely air-sealed from attached indoor spaces; (i) every 27 building shall be furnished with a ventilation system and for 28 commercial buildings the sizing of the system shall conform with 29 the applicable standard set forth by the American Society of 30 Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers; and (j) 31 foundations of residential units shall be constructed according to the 32 following requirements, unless the Department of Community 33 Affairs approves alternative plans to ensure dry basement – (i) the 34 foundation shall have a continuous footing drain that is covered 35 with stone, which in turn shall be covered with filter fabric, and 36 which shall drain either to daylight or to an interior, sealed sump 37 pump system, (ii) the foundation shall have porous backfill 38 material, (iii) the vapor retarder shall be directly under slab, and 39 (iv) the exterior of the below grade foundation shall be 40 waterproofed;
 - (9) Construction Waste. The standards shall require, at a minimum, development of and adherence to a waste reduction plan that provides for separation of materials which are reusable or recyclable, such that a minimum of 30% of waste by volume shall be diverted from the waste stream; and
- 46 (10) Stormwater Management. The standards shall require, at a 47 minimum, that developments on parcels of undeveloped land of 48 four acres or more shall employ stormwater management measures

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in order to meet at least one of the following requirements: (a) postdevelopment runoff volume of the land area of the development shall not exceed pre-development runoff volume, where runoff volume is defined as the 1.5 year, 24-hour peak discharge rate; or (b) the first inch of runoff or 80% of 100-year runoff produced by the impervious surfaces of the development shall be treated for total suspended solids, total phosphorous, and total nitrogen.

8. a. A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed pursuant to section 5 of P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-5), for the taxpayer's expense during the privilege period for the purchase of new wood utility poles.

b. The Director of the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury shall determine the priority in which a taxpayer shall take credits allowed pursuant to this section and any other credits against the tax imposed pursuant to section 5 of P.L.1945, c.162. The taxpayer shall apply credits allowable pursuant to this section in the order of the credits' privilege periods. The amount of the credits applied under this section against the tax imposed pursuant to section 5 of P.L.1945, c.162, for a privilege period shall not, in combination with any other credits applied, exceed 50 percent of the tax liability otherwise due and shall not reduce the tax liability to an amount less than the statutory minimum provided in subsection (e) of section 5 of P.L.1945, c.162.

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c. The amount of any credit otherwise allowable under this section that cannot be applied for the privilege period due to the limitations of subsection b. of this section may be carried over to the five privilege periods following the period for which the amount was allowed.

9. This act shall take effect immediately, and section 8 shall apply to privilege periods commencing after the date of enactment.

STATEMENT

This bill, entitled the "Green Building and Infrastructure Tax Credit Act," provides tax credits toward the corporation business tax, gross income tax, and certain other specified taxes for developers and owners who design and construct buildings that meet certain "green building" criteria. The "Green Building and Infrastructure Tax Credit Act" would be administered by the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury.

The bill provides that a building would qualify for the tax credits if it meets the criteria required for: 1) Certified, Silver, Gold, or

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- 1 Platinum status under the LEED Green Building Rating System or
- 2 the LEED for Homes Rating System, 2) a one, two, three, or four
- 3 Globe status under the Green Globes Program adopted by the Green
- 4 Building Initiative, or 3) the green building standards set forth in
- 5 section 7 of the bill to be adopted by the DCA in consultation with
- 6 the DEP. A taxpayer would also be allowed a credit against the
- 7 franchise tax imposed pursuant to section 5 of P.L.1945, c.162
- 8 (C.54:10A-5) for the taxpayer's expense during the privilege period
- 9 for the purchase of new wood utility poles.

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The bill directs the DCA, in consultation with the DEP, within one year after the date of enactment of the bill into law, to adopt standards for the "green building" criteria set forth in section 7 of the bill, and requires the standards to be reviewed and updated at least every two years from the date on which they are adopted.

The tax credits provided by the bill would be available for seven years. The total of all credits which could be allocated in the first fiscal year after enactment would be no more than \$20 million. In each of the subsequent six fiscal years, up to \$50 million of credit allocations may be authorized per year, and any unused allocable amounts may roll over to subsequent fiscal years. An eligible taxpayer may apply no more than 20% of their total tax credit in any tax year.